HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. VI. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1825. No. 287.

PRICES CURRENT.

		Wilmington July 19.		Fayetteville Aug. 11.		Newbern. Aug. 6		Petersburg Aug. 12.	
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Brandy, Cognac,	gall.	120	a 125	125	a 160	150	175	130	200
Apple,	——	40	42	42	45	40	45	50	75
Peach,	——		—	50	55	75	80	60	70
Bacon,	lb.	10		6	7	5½	6	6	7
Beeswax,	——	33		34	35	32	35	33	
Butter,	——	25		12	15	20	25	12	25
Coffee,	——	18	20	18	23	18	23	17	23
Corn,	bush.	80	100	70	80	45	50	55	60
Cotton,	lb.			17	18	15	16	15	18
Candles, mould,	——	12	14	14	15	15	16	12½	16
Flaxseed, rough,	bush.			80	85	65	75		—
Flour,	bbl.	562	575	450	550	600	700	550	750
Gin, Holland,	gall.	90	90	90	125	100	125	90	125
Country,	——	36	40	43	45	40	50	35	40
Iron,	ton		10000	11000	12000		—	11200	12500
Lard,	lb.		10	7	8	7	9	10	
Lime,	cask	150	200	225	250		—		200
Molasses,	gall.	36	40	37	40	30		38	40
Powder, Amer.	keg		—	500	800		—	550	650
Rum, Jamaica,	gall.	90	100	80	100	90	100	150	175
West India,	——	70	75	70	80	75	85	75	100
New England,	——		40	42½	45	45		40	45
Rice,	cwt.	350		350	400	500		400	450
Shot,	——		—	1100	1200		—	950	1050
Salt, Liverpool,	bush.	50	55	80	90	65	75	75	
Turk's Island,	——		50	65	75	60			—
Sugar, Brown,	cwt.	900	1000	900	1100	900	1250	900	1300
Loaf,	lb.		—	17	19	18	20	15	23
Tea, Imperial & Gunpowder,	——		—	150	175		—	150	163
Hyson,	——		—	120	120		—		—
Young Hyson,	——		—		—		—	100	120
Tobacco,	cwt.	400	450	400	500		—	500	1250
Tallow,	lb.	9	10	7	8	12	13		—
Wheat,	bush.		—	100	105		—	75	100
Whiskey,	gall.	33	35	32½	35	35	40	30	32
Wine, Madeira,	——		—	250	400		—	250	400
Teneriffe,	——		—	125	150	160	175		—
Sherry,	——		—		—	200	225		—
Port,	——		—	200	325		—		—
Malaga,	——		—		80		—		—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure seven subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive the eighth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

The Anniversary Sermon

for the Sunday School Society of Orange County, will be preached by the Rev. William Hooper, in the Presbyterian church in Hillsborough, on the first Sunday in September, at 11 o'clock. A. M. and a collection taken up in aid of the funds of the institution. It is hoped the friends of Sunday Schools, who may find it convenient to do so, will attend.

Aug. 10.

The Presbytery of Orange

will meet at the church of Nutbush, in Granville county, on Thursday the 25th instant, being the last Thursday in August.

J. Witherspoon, *Stated Clerk.*

Aug. 10.

FLAX SEED.

THE subscriber will give Eighty Cents cash per bushel for Flax Seed, delivered at his mill, or at the store of David Yarbrough or Wm. Kirkland & Son.

William Pickett.

Aug. 1. 85—tf

NATHANIEL J. PALMER, Attorney at Law,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the practice of the law, and will attend the courts of Randolph, Chatham, Guilford and Orange counties. Business entrusted to his care will be promptly and diligently attended to. He may generally be found, while not attending the courts, at the Hillsborough Book Store.

Aug. 1. 85—tf

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Charles L. Cooley & Co.

HAVING commenced the Boot and Shoe making business, in the room directly above the Hillsborough Book-Store, design carrying it on in all its various branches. Having on hand, and intending to keep a constant supply of the best materials, and to have their work done in the best manner and at the shortest notice, they hope they shall be able to please those who may favour them with their custom. Those disposed to make trial of their work are invited to call.

Aug. 1. 85—

Cash for Flax Seed.

80 CENTS will be given for Flax Seed, delivered at the Old Tilt Hammer, or at the store of J. P. Seed & Co.

S. S. Claytor & Co.

July 19. 83—tf

SMITH & M'GEE.

HAVING established themselves in the village of Pittsborough, inform their friends and the public that they intend carrying on the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,

in all its branches. All orders will be punctually attended to, and executed in the best style and latest fashion; and as every exertion on their part will be made to please their customers, they hope to meet with a liberal patronage.

Smith & M'Gee.

Pittsborough, July 23. 84—3w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST from the 21st of July, between Hillsborough and Raleigh, one pair of saddlebags containing the following papers, viz One note on Mark Moore for one hundred and fifty dollars, given about six weeks ago and due in one month or less from the time it was given; John H. Revis witness to said note. One on John Hicks, with Anderson Hicks security, for two hundred and fourteen dollars, at interest from the date; this note was made payable to Randolph Noe and Charles Chrisman, and had several credits on it. One note on John Hicks for twenty-seven dollars, with myself security, which note I paid off myself, and tore off my name. One note on Tollever L. Hicks for eleven or twelve dollars. One note on Jacob Stare, for one hundred dollars, due in six months after it was given. Also several bills of sale for negroes; three bills of sale of Joel Yancey, one of Wm. Simpson, one of Benjamin Brown, and others not recollected. Two books, the Masonic Chart, the other the Mason's Monitor. Also a Freemason's apron; one deposition taken in Granville county, N C; one fur hat, two pair of white pantaloons, two shirts, three or four cravats, two waistcoats, and some receipts. I hereby forewarn all persons from trading any of said notes or property. Please, if found, deliver the same to William N. Pratt, esq Orange county N C.

William A. Hicks.

July 27. 84—3w.

Valuable Lands and Mills FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will sell, on accommodating terms, a valuable tract of land, containing two hundred and fifty acres, on which is a Grist Mill with two pair of stones, and a Saw Mill, situated in the upper part of this county. In the absence of the subscriber, the land will be shown by Thomas Holt, or Marmaduke Thompson.

Archibald M. Holt.

Orange county, July 5th. 81—tf

COTTON GINS FOR SALE.

I HAVE received from Mecklenburg a load of Cotton Gins, made by *Wm. T. Alexander*, who, as a Gin maker, ranks amongst the first in the state. Some of his Gins are in operation in this county, and are highly commended. A constant supply will be kept throughout the year.

D. Yarbrough.

May 23. 75—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the last will and testament of William H. Whitted, deceased, at February term of Orange county court, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said deceased, to bring them forward within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

James Webb, *Ex'r.*

March 29. 67—3m

HILLSBOROUGH FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE exercises of this institution will commence on the first day of August next, under the immediate care of Miss LAVINIA BRAINERD, and under the inspection and superintendence of the Reverend WILLIAM M. GREEN. The course of instruction in this seminary will be carried on in a regular continued system of academic studies; embracing all the scientific and ornamental branches necessary to complete the female education.

Pupils from abroad can be accommodated with board in the most respectable families in the place, at the rate of ten dollars per month. Arrangements, however, are now being made, by which it is intended to instruct the more advanced pupils in housewifery, and in the various branches of domestic economy. Whilst all due attention will be paid to the ornamental and the ordinary branches of education, the instructors will deem it their imperious duty to pay especial regard to the morals and manners of the young ladies committed to their care.

There will be a select committee of literary ladies and gentlemen to attend the semi-annual examinations, to decide on the merits of the pupils, and to place them in the several classes.

Those pupils who shall have completed their course of studies with acceptance, will receive a diploma with the signatures of their instructors, and of the examining committee, and under the seal of the seminary.

The studies of the several classes will be arranged in the following order:

First Class.—Reading, Writing, Orthography, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Modern Geography, Elements of Composition.

Second Class.—Ancient, Modern and Sacred Geography, use of the Globes, Map-drawing, Natural History, History of the United States.

Third Class.—Algebra, Elements of Euclid, Tytler's History, Rhetoric, Elements of Criticism, Astronomy, Chronology, Natural Philosophy.

Fourth Class.—Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christianity, Natural Theology, Chemistry, Botany, Mineralogy, Logic.

In addition to the above, lessons will be given in Music, Drawing and Painting in all its styles, in plain and ornamental Needlework, and in making fruit and flowers in wax.

There will be two vacations in the year. One of six weeks in the winter season, and another of a fortnight during the summer.

The first session will end about the middle of November, and a proportionate deduction in the price of tuition, be made on account of the necessary shortness of the session.

PRICES OF TUITION.

First Class,	$ 10 per session,
Second do.	12½ do.
Third and Fourth do.	15 do.

All the ornamental branches taught at the usual prices.

Hillsborough, July 11th, 1825. 82—

SADDLERY.

JAMES B. M'DADE & CO.

INFORM the public that they have now on hand a large and splendid assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Horsemen's Caps, &c.

which they will sell very low for Cash, or will take in exchange, Beef Cattle, Corn, Wheat, Flour, Tow Linen, Flax Linen, Sewing Thread, Shoe Thread, Plank, Shingles, Bees Wax, and other saleable produce. They will also take good notes or judgments in payment; or give a credit of three or six months to those whose punctuality can be relied on. They are determined that their work shall be well executed, in the most fashionable and substantial manner, out of the best materials; which they hope will secure to them a liberal portion of public patronage.

☞ All those indebted to them are requested to call and settle their respective accounts, either by cash or note.

Hillsborough, 12th July. 82—

State of North-Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

James Phoons and others, Execs. &c. to the use of Robert D. Linday v *Willm Thom.* } John Wiley and Wm. Causbee summoned as garnishees. Garnishment filed.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this state: It is ordered, that the pendency of this suit be published in the Hillsborough Recorder for three months, that unless the defendant appear at our next court, to be held on the third Monday of August next at the court house in Greensborough, and plead or replevy, that judgment final will be entered against him.

A true copy from the minutes.

Test. John Hanner, *Clerk.*

Price ad $ 4 65 77—3m

State of North-Carolina, ORANGE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1825.

Amos Nickols v *Barnabas O'Farril, administrator.* } Levied on land, &c. Si. fa. to the heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased.

It appearing to the court, that George Nickols, one of the children and heirs at law of Baldwin Nickols, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this state; therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder six weeks, for the said George Nickols be and appear at the next term of said court to be holden at the court house in Hillsborough, on the fourth Monday of August next then and there to show cause, if any he has, why the said land should not be sold to satisfy the debt aforesaid, with costs of suit.

Test. John Taylor, *Clerk.*

Price ad $ 2 50. 77—6w

West Florida seems to possess more caverns, subterranean rivers, natural bridges, and springs, than any other part of the United States. This, it appears, is owing to the strata of lime stone which covers the whole country, and in passing over and through which the waters have caused these remarkable and interesting formations.—A writer in the Pensacola Gazette, has given a variety of sketches of West Florida, in which he particularly notices these caverns, &c. In a late number of that paper, we find the following description.

[*N. Y. Evening Post.*

REMARKABLE CAVERN.

"The arch cave, situate in Jackson county, about a mile south of the public road leading to, and about three miles distant from the ferries on Chipola river, opens to the east by an aperture of thirty feet wide and four or five in height.—The passage descends, for three or four rods, at an angle of thirty five degrees, and the cavern gradually opens to an hundred feet wide and fifty feet high. A deep channel filled with transparent water, skirts the south side from some distance, then breaks off in wells and finally disappears. The course of the cave is about N. W. and resembles an arch of the Gothic order. In about sixty yards it is crossed by a stream twenty feet wide and five feet deep, which contains abundance of craw fish. After crossing the stream, the arch turns rather east of north and presents a hall one hundred yards in length, pretty straight, but with an uneven floor, forming hills and valleys, the base a red clay covered with dust, decomposed from the rock above. A range of beautiful columns fills the centre of the hall, while thousands of stalactites stretch down their long tubes, towards the white bases which are growing up to meet them from the floor. Many large holes in the arch are filled with bats, who on the approach of light flit off into dark recesses of the rock with a noise like thunder.

After leaving the hall the passage becomes low, crooked and intricate for a few rods, but at length emerges into another lofty apartment, from which there are various avenues, all of which are yet unexplored, as are also the courses of one or two large streams, one of those bounds the principal course of the last mentioned apartment. This cavern has been explored about four hundred yards. The congelations in the arch cave, when formed on the sides of the rock, are the color of ice, but they often project into curls and folds in imitation of mouldings, draperies and other inimitable forms; these projections on bass relief are generally white, with a sparkling chrystaline appearance. The regular stalactites are uniformly hollow, the outside a soft decomposition, the inside irregular, sparry chrystals of a yellowish hue.

In the neighbourhood of this cave, Col. Stone attempted in three several places to dig wells, but in each instance came upon hollow spaces which prevented success, and the well digger, frightened with the danger of intombing himself in some unknown cavern, desisted from digging. The soil of the neighbourhood is among the richest of the Chipola lands; the face of the country is formed of wide valleys in a dishing form, with narrow ridges, through which the limestone often projects, crowned with dog-wood, grape vines and hydrosia shrubs; the caves which have been examined are under these ridges."

REMARKABLE SPRING.

"At twelve miles distant from the Tallahasse, is the Big Spring, the source of the Wakulla river. This celebrated fountain is one of the greatest natural curosities in the United States. Ascending the river about one mile below its source, it becomes so much obstructed by flags and river weeds, that it is with great difficulty that a boat can be propelled up the stream; suddenly this immense spring breaks upon the eye. It is nearly one mile in breadth, and of a circular form. The water is almost as transparent as air itself. It is an unfathomable depth, which gives the water a deep blue tint, similar in appearance to the water in the gulf stream.—It it said that a plumb has drawn down 250 fathoms of line without finding any bottom. After arriving in the centre of the spring in a small boat upon a clear day, the appearance of the azure vault above, and the blue depth below us, gives rise to a succession of the most singular ideas. It appeared after abstracting the surrounding foliage from the mind, that we were suspended in the immense regions of space. The water is highly impregnated with discomposed limestone, which gives it that extremely transparent appearance, which can only be accounted for by supposing that water impregnated with calcarous substances, has much less refractive powers for light, than water in a state of purity. The temperature of the water is very low, even in the warmest weather it has an icy coldness. It has however a nauseous taste, by being highly impregnated with the sulphuret of lime. On the northern side of this spring, a beautiful hammock rises gently from the water; this is the scite of the former English factory for the Indian trade, while this country was under the British crown, and afterwards the residence of the celebrated Ambrister, who was executed during the Seminole campaign. This fountain is fed from subterraneous sources which gush from the bowels of the earth with incredible force, rising in the centre with the velocity of boiling water, some idea may be formed of the power with which it gushes from the earth, by its displaying a column of water of more than two hundred and fifty fathoms in height, and removing with violence the water on the surface. This spring is about twelve miles from fort St. Marks, and about twenty from the ocean."

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

The Boston Medical Intelligencer contains an account of a new mode of treatment for consumption and other diseases of the lungs, invented by Dr. Middleton, a distinguished English physician. Being himself affected with a disorder of the lungs and having lost two promising children by pulmonary consumption, he directed his whole attention and studies to those diseases. All his other professional business was given up, and his investigations gave rise to the mode of treatment, which he is now communicating to the world gratuitously.

His theory is founded upon the absorbing power of the lungs, which is so great, that he states the lungs of a sheep will take up four ounces of water, injected by an aperture in the windpipe, in the course of a few hours without occasioning any apparent suffering. Medicines, in substance or in a fluid state, as Dr. Middleton has proved by a variety of experiments, are carried into the circulation much sooner when thrown into the lungs than into the stomach. Dr. Middleton's plan then is, instead of loading the stomach with drugs and debilitating the whole system for the cure of a local disease, to administer it directly upon the lungs, and supply the stomach with a generous though not too stimulating diet. The medicines to be employed are calcined sponge, dandelion or stramonium for tubercles on the lungs, and myrrh and bark in more advanced stages of disease. These are administered by means of an instrument called an *inhaler*, which is a block tin case, in which is a cylindrical wheel having bristles inserted in its sides, and turned by a crank on the outside. At the top is a mouth-piece which conveys the preparation to the lungs. The substance to be inhaled is first reduced to an impalpable powder, and being put into the inhaler, is set afloat by the wheel. When the air of the box is sufficiently loaded, the patient closes the nostrils, while he makes a full inspiration from the mouth-piece of the inhaler, by which the powder is conveyed to the seat of the disease.—This is repeated three or four times a day.—The success that has attended Dr. M.'s own practice has demonstrated the superiority of his system to any other heretofore practised upon. He considers consumption a contagious disease, and cautions persons against inhaling the breath of those who are labouring under infections of the lungs.

The extraordinary case which occurred in the Western Country, in 1823, of the oozing of clots of blood [bones] from the face of a girl, has been confirmed in a letter to professor Chapman, from a respectable gentleman who was an eye witness and a scientific observer of the phenomenon. The letter is published in the number that has just appeared of the Philadelphia Journal of the Medical and Physical Sciences.

An establishment for printing calico is about to be established in Troy, New York. It is supposed the buildings and machinery will cost about one million of dollars. A large manufacturing house in Manchester, England, is said to be deeply interested in this establishment.

Requited Love.—What words can be more delightful to the human ear, than the unexpected effusions of generosity and affection from a beloved woman. A gentleman, after great misfortunes, came to a lady he had long courted, and told her his circumstances were so reduced, that he was actually in want of *five guineas*. "I am very glad to hear it," said she—"Is this your affection for me!" he replied, in a tone of despondency; "why are you glad?" "Because," answered she, "if you want *five* guineas, I can put you in possession of *five thousand*."

United States and Georgia.

Department of War, June 15th, 1825.

SIR:—Your letter of the 3d inst. to the secretary of war has been received, and submitted to the president of the United States, who directs me in the absence of the secretary of war to say in reply, that of the government of Georgia should undertake the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek nation of Indians at the treaty of the Indian Springs, before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty, for the removal of the Indians, it will be wholly upon its own responsibility—and that the government of the United States will not, in any manner, be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant,

C. VANDEVENTER,
Chief Clerk.

His excellency George M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia.

Executive Department, Georgia,
Milledgeville, 25th June, 1825.

SIR:—I received this morning the note which, in the absence of the secretary of war, the president of the United States directed you to address to me, and in which I am informed that "the project of surveying the lands ceded to the United States by the Creek nation of Indians at the treaty of the Indian Springs, before the expiration of the time specified by the 8th article of the treaty for the removal of the Indians, will be wholly upon its (the government of Georgia's) responsibility: and that the government (viz. the government of the United States) will not in any manner be responsible for any consequences which may result from that measure."—A very friendly admonition truly—so that whilst you referred your resistance of the survey to the evils already produced by the mere effort on the part of this government to obtain permission to make the survey, and when the fact of that course producing those effects is disproven, and it is made known to you that nobody here, either whites or Indians, ever conceived such a thing as possible, before you had assumed it upon the representation of the agent as undoubtedly true, and that your own agent, to suit his own purposes, had fabricated it to deceive and mislead you—nevertheless, you continue to issue order after order forbidding the survey, as if you had predetermined from the beginning, that under no circumstances should we proceed to the survey, without your express permission first had and obtained. Nay, more—you repeat this order to Gen. Gaines, who is charged to promulgate it to the hostile Indians; so that whether there be any thing obnoxious in the survey or not, they may seize it as a pretence under the authority, and with the support of the United States, to scalp and tomahawk our people as soon as we shall attempt that survey: and that in fact, you adopt for the Indians gratuitously, an imaginary wrong done to them: persuade them even against their will that it is a real one, and then leave them to indulge in unbridled fury the most tempestuous passions; and this, I presume, is the meaning in part of the responsibilities which we are to incur, if we disregard the mandate of the government of the United States. You will therefore, in the absence of the secretary of war, make known to the president, that the legislature having, in concurrence with the expressed opinion of the executive, come to the almost unanimous conclusion, that by the treaty, the jurisdiction together with the soil passed to Georgia: and in consequence thereof, authorized the governor to cause the line to be run and the survey to be made: it becomes me in candor to state to the president, that the survey will be made and in due time, and of which Maj. Gen. Gaines has already had sufficient notice.

Whilst in the execution of the decrees of our own constituted authorities, the government of the United States will find nothing but frankness and magnanimity on our part, we may reasonably claim the observance in like degree, of these noble qualities on theirs. When therefore certain responsibilities are spoken of in the communication of the president, we can rightfully inquire what responsibilities? Georgia, in the maintenance of her undoubted rights, fears no responsibilities. Yet it is well for Georgia to know them so far as they are menaced by the United States. If it is intended that the government of the United States will interpose its power to prevent the survey, the government of Georgia cannot have too early or too distinct notice. For how highly dishonorable would it be for the stronger party to avail itself of that power to surprize the weaker? If the government only mean that omitting its constitutional duty, it will not pacify the Indians and make safe the frontier, whilst the officers of Georgia are in peaceful fulfilment of their instructions connected with the survey, it is important to the government of Georgia to know it: that depending on itself for safety, it shall not depend in vain—but if the government of the United States mean what is not even yet to be believed, that assuming, like their agent upon another not dissimilar occasion, an attitude of neutrality feigned and insincere, it will, like that agent, harrow up the Indians to the commission of hostile and bloody deeds, then indeed the government of Georgia should also know it, that it may guard and fence itself against the perfidy and treachery of false friends. In either event, however, the president of the United States may rest content that the government of Georgia cares for no responsibilities in the exercise of its right, and the execution of its trust, but those which belong to conscience and to God, which thanks to him, is equally our God as the God of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. M. TROUP.

To C. Vandeventer,
Chief Clerk, War Department.

Answer of Gov. Troup to the letter of Gen. Gaines, already published.

Executive Department,
Milledgeville, 17th July, 1825.

SIR:—I have only a moment left to say one word in answer to that part of your letter I had the honour to receive yesterday, which relates to the assent given by M'Intosh to the survey of the country. The certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villany to palm a falsehood upon credulity. Now sir, that you may be at once undeceived with regard to the trick which has been played off by somebody, I have to assure you, that independently of the assent three times given by M'Intosh, under his own hand, which I have in my possession, this same man Marshall has repeatedly declared to me, that there was not a dissentient voice from the survey among the friendly chiefs—all the chiefs I have seen have uniformly declared the same; and so they have declared to others, both in and out of council: and for this, you have my word of honour, and may have my oath. I very well know, that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the commissioners of Georgia, that the oath even of a governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country may be put in requisition to discredit him. But I assure you Sir, if that oath should not weigh one feather with your government, it will weigh with the people of this state, who, so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their chief magistrate, and I believe will not to the present one, unworthy as he may be.

Permit me to say in frankness, that I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the state, and sincerely hope that you may never have cause to regret the part you have taken in them—every prepossession here was in your favor, and it would have given me great pleasure to cherish it in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal service to his country, through many a perilous and trying scene.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. M. TROUP.

Maj. Gen E. P. Gaines,
Commanding, &c.

Head Quarters, Eastern Department,
Indian Spring, July 28th, 1825

SIR:—I have to acknowledge the honour of your excellency's letter of the 17th of this month, by which it appears that you had "only a moment to say one word" in answer to mine of the 10th.

Your one word, comprehending however, two pretty closely written pages, coming as it does from the chief magistrate of an enlightened and patriotic member of the United States, demands my attention. Not being disposed, however, to follow your example as to *time*, I have permitted your letter to lie on my table for a week past, in the expectation that a little reflection would suggest to you the propriety of correcting some expressions apparently hasty, and calculated to call forth an answer partaking of the climate and heated atmosphere in which I find myself, against which it has been my constant practice carefully to guard. But your letter having made its appearance in a newspaper, just now handed to me by a friend, I can no longer see the propriety of withholding a reply.

You say "the certificate of Marshall, no matter how procured, is one of the most daring efforts that ever was attempted by malignant villany to palm a falsehood upon credulity."

"*No matter how procured.*"—I will first state to you the manner in which that frightful certificate was "procured," and then proceed to show that its "daring" character consists only in its truth, and its direct tendency to expose in part the "malignant villany" which has been extensively practiced on the credulity of many of the good citizens of Georgia and other states in reference to the Indians and the treaty. The facts contained in the certificate in question were voluntarily and to me unexpectedly communicated by Mr. William Edwards and Joseph Marshall, whose signatures it bears. Of the character of Wm. Edwards who is a citizen of this state, I have had no means of knowing much personally. He has been represented to me by Col. Broadnax of Pike, and by Col. Phillips of this county, as a man of truth, poor, but honest and upright: a description of character, applicable to a large class of the inhabitants of this and other parts of our western border, in whom I have usually found as much devotion to truth, as in any other class of American citizens. Joseph Marshall is personally better known to me. He is a Creek half breed, and is deemed to be a good interpreter; and however defective, as I know he is, in education and refined moral sentiments, such as have obtained the sanction of civilized society, I have no doubt that he is one of the most upright chiefs that ever belonged to the little treaty-making party. Neither of these men, Edwards or Marshall, appeared to me at all qualified for what you denounce their certificate to be "the most daring effort that ever was attempted by malignant villany." Their statements were simple, and apparently unprejudiced and unimpassioned. They were made after the pincipal business of the council had been brought to a close, and in the presence of many of the respectable citizens of Pike county. Convinced of the propriety of all my duties with the Indians being performed in *open day*, and in the presence of as many as would attend, of all state and of all colours. I took care that the certificate should be taken and explained in presence of the council and all others who had seen fit to attend. I had no secret projects to promote, nor any "secret griefs" to remedy, or secret hopes to gratify; and consequently had no occasion for separating the chiefs, or for secret examinations. The certificate was written as it was dictated, as I believe word for word, by my aid-de-camp lieut. E. George Washington Butler a young officer of accomplished military education and talents, with unbending integrity and spotless honor and who is as incapable of giving countenance to a trick or misrepresentation as was the beloved father of his country with whose name he is honored, and whose patriotism and virtue he constantly and scrupulously imitates.

Having thus explained to you the means employed to obtain the certificate in question, for which I hold myself responsible, I have now to remark that, although I never entertained a doubt but you were deceived into the belief that Gen. M'Intosh had consulted the few chiefs of his party, and had obtained their assent in council to the immediate survey of the ceded land; yet I have found no satisfactory evidence of any such council consisting of the chiefs of the ceded territory having ever acted at all upon the subject. And it is apparent from M'Intosh's letters, "no matter how procured," (will offer no apology for making use of your excellency's *pregnant phase,*) or by whom written, that he himself considered the permission to survey as merely conditional. But I contend that neither Gen. M'Intosh nor his vassal chiefs had any right to give such permission: for the treaty, "no matter how procured," has become a law of the land: its provisions could not therefore be changed or rendered inoperative by any correspondence or any subsequent agreement between your excellency and any part or the whole of the individuals, one of the contracting parties, without the consent of the other. The treaty makes it our duty to *protect* the Indians against the whites and all others. To protect them from the whites, it is necessary and proper that we should maintain the usual line of demarcation between them and the whites. I am charged with their protection. To accomplish this important duty my first object has been to take effectual measures to prevent all intercourse between them and the whites, excepting only such as is sanctioned by the laws of the United States.

You say "that I very well know that from the late events which have transpired under the eyes of the commissioners of Georgia, that the oath of a governor of Georgia may be permitted to pass for nothing, and that any vagabond of the Indian country may be put in requisition to discredit him, but I assure you sir, if that oath should not weigh a single feather with your government, it will weigh with the people of this state, who, so far as I have knowledge of their history, have never yet refused credence to the word of their chief magistrate."

To this apparently very serious, but certainly very vague charge, I cannot undertake to reply until you do me the favor to give me some specification of the matters of fact to which you have reference. I will however take this occasion to remark that whatever statement you may have received in support of the insinuation apparently contained in your letter, that I have called in question, or ever put any person in requisition to call in question, the oath, or the word, of a governor of Georgia, during his continuance in office, is wholly destitute of truth. I have indeed believed, and have expressed to you my belief that you have been greatly deceived by persons in whose honor you placed reliance, but who were unworthy your confidence.

But I am by no means disposed to yield even my tacit assent to the high toned rule of English law which your remarks just now quoted call to mind, that "the king can do no wrong." Truth is a divine attribute and the foundation of every virtue. "Truth is the basis of all excellence." This inestimable moral treasure, truth, is to be found in the *cottage* as well as in the *palace*, at the plough as well as at the official bureau of state. Many of the unfortunate wanderers of the wilderness and its borders are firm votaries of truth as any men I have ever known. Some of them who have been unfortunate, and whose regard to truth and honesty induced them to give up the last dollar justly due to their creditors, had they regarded money a little more, and truth a little less, might have *failed full handed*, and now instead of being reduced to the condition of despised poverty, would wanton in the luxuries of plundered wealth. It is no longer possible in America to make free men believe that "*the king (or he who governs) can do no wrong.*"

The enlightened citizens of the republic having long since found it to be fruitless to look for *angels* in the form of men to govern them, know full well how to discriminate between the *high office*, and the *man* who fills it. Your excellency will, I doubt, not always receive a degree of respect proportioned at least to that which you are wont to bestow on other men in office: more than this could not be expected—less than this would not be just. That a great part of the citizens of Georgia are magnanimous, just, generous and chivalric I well know—and that they are disposed to do justice to their chief magistrate I am equally convinced; nor can I doubt that they will do equal justice to their U. S. as well as to their state officers. I rely upon the wisdom and justice and patriotism of at least nine tenths of those with whom I have the pleasure of an acquaintance—many of whom are cultivators of the land, to which class, in this and every other state of the republic, I look up with confidant pleasure and pride, as they form the adamantine pillars of the UNION: against which the angry vapouring paper squibs of the little and the great demagogues, of all countries may continue to be hurled for hundreds of centuries without endangering the noble edifice; this beloved monument of American wisdom and valor and virture, will stand unshaken, when the disturbers of infantile repose will be remembered only to be pitied or execrated.

The good people of Georgia, I am well aware, are anxious to obtain possession of the land upon their western boundary: but they would abhor the idea of fraudulent or lawless means being resorted to, to treat for, or after treating to obtain possession of it, before the time authorized by the treaty—and I am convinced that the president of the United States is as sincerely desirous as any upright citizen of Georgia can be, that the Indian claims to the land within her limits should be speedily extinguished; and that the Indians should remove therefrom as soon as they can justly be required to remove—But he owes them *protection* and *justice*.

It is not to be denied that there is in Georgia, as well as in every other state, a small class of men who, like the "holy alliance," profess to employ themselves in the laudable work of enlightening and governing all other classes of the community; but whose labours consist of vain and "daring efforts" to prove that the light of truth is to be found only with the party to which they themselves respectively belong; and that all others go wrong. If you will take the trouble to read the newspaper essays with which the press has been teeming for some years past, you will find that many of these essayists have had the hardihood to "refuse credence to the word of their chief magistrate," and yet have no reason to despair of the republic.

You say "I do not like the complexion of things at all, as disclosed by the commissioners on the part of the state, and I sincerely hope (you add) that you may never have cause to regret the part that you have taken in them." Permit me then sir, to conclude with a sincere hope that the commissioners with whose report I am thus menaced, may prove by their conduct that they belong not to the aforementioned one-sided *enlightening class*. Should their report be found to contain the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, your excellency may dismiss your apprehensions on my account, as I have nothing to apprehend. But if their report is not true, I can only say, that the tongue and the pen of calumny can never move me from the path of duty, nor ever make me regret the course pursued by me in respect to the Indians, the commissioners, the state, or the United States.

In tendering to your excellency my acknowledgments for the "prepossessions" in my favor of which you speak, and which you say would have given you "pleasure to cherish in behalf of an officer who had rendered signal services to his country," permit me to observe that the approbation of my countrymen is more dear to me than any earthly treasure they could bestow, save that of an assured devotion to the republic—it, indeed, it be in my power to win that approbation by a faithful discharge of my duty as a public officer, and as an honest man: I have long endeavored thus to win it; my best efforts are constantly exerted to ascertain the direct and proper course of duty, prescribed by law, and justice, and honor, and to pursue that course without any regard to consequences. I have seen of late with regret, that it is scarcely possible for an officer of the general government to differ from you in opinion without incurring your uncourteous animadversion, or your accrimonious censure—neither of which shall ever induce me to forget what is due to the venerated station which you fill, and the relation in which you stand to the general government, in whose service I have the honor to be placed.

Wishing you health and respect, I have the honor to be,

EDMUND PENDLETON GAINES,
Major General Commanding.

To his Excellency George M. Troup,
Governor of Georgia.

Mr. Clay's Speech at Louisville.

At the dinner lately given to Mr. Clay, at Louisville, in Kentucky, after the toast had been given complimentary to the guest—

Mr. CLAY rose, he said, with the most lively and grateful sensibility, to make his respectful acknowledgments for the flattering sentiment just drank. Such a sentiment, however unmerited he felt it to be, expressed on such an occasion any where, would have afforded him high gratification. But I own, said he, that uttered here, with so much cordiality, at the present period, by so numerous an assembly, comprehending so much worth, intelligence, and respectability, it gives me inexpressibly satisfaction. It is not necessary that I should affect ignorance of the generous allusion, in one of the topics of the toast. I have no self reproach on account of my agency on the occasion which has excited the prejudice to which you kindly refer. The question submitted to my judgment was one, the decision of which did not depend upon the possession of military attainments, however great and splendid they might be, but on that of qualifications for civil administration. Of the two gentlemen between whom the competition chiefly existed, I never could have doubted, and do not now doubt, as to the choice which it became me to make. If we had been called upon, in a season of war, to designate a general to conduct our armies to victory and glory and had selected the distinguished citizen of Tennessee in preference to

his late rival, would it not have been most unreasonable in any of the partizans of the latter to have assailed us with reproach and abuse? Whilst I claimed and exercised the right to bestow my vote, for my constituents and for my country, according to the best lights with which I was favoured, I equally recognized a similar right in every other member of the house of representatives. I have accused no man, I have called in question the motives of no man, for differing in opinion with me. But I yield to none in purity of purpose, or in honesty of pursuit after the public good. In a country, and under institutions like ours, where the elective franchise is happily so greatly extended, and is consequently so often exerted, there ought to be mutual toleration, liberality, and forbearance. The prevalence of a contrary spirit, of a spirit of crimination, denunciation, and abuse, in consequence of a difference of opinion as to the fitness and competency of candidates for public stations, would produce the most mischievous efforts. It would perpetually disturb our social harmony at home, and impair our public character abroad. Why should I have been selected, because I preferred one fellow-citizen to another, as an object of condemnation and abuse? On a subsequent occasion the unsuccessful candidate, in the exercise of his incontestible privilege to form his own judgment and express his own opinion, thought proper to interpose his negative upon the nomination with which the president, as the chief executive organ of the union, honored me. Doubtless his vote was the result of a full conviction that the president was mistaken in supposing me capable of rendering him the requisite assistance in his administration. The illustrious senator and I do not disagree at all on that subject; for he could not have made a more humble estimate of my abilities than that which I have formed myself. And I never have, do not now, and never shall, complain of the advice which he gave the president in that instance.

But I will turn from this egotism, which I pray you, gentlemen, to pardon in consideration of the injustice of my assailants. In making up my judgment in the house of representatives, I could not forget the exalted condition of my country. I could not conceal from myself that she is the great steward of the Human Family, invested with the most interesting trust that ever was confided to the discretion of nation. The principal, if not the exclusive depository of regulated and established liberty, the eyes and the hopes of the friends of free and liberal institutions from all quarters of the universe, are anxiously cast upon her. It is not the short lived race who now fill the busy scene around us—it is not the present generation that is alone concerned as to the manner in which we shall fulfil the high duties of that most important trust. No! our posterity, in the countless numbers who are destined to succeed us, the new states just springing into existence in South and North America, and who are now copying our institutions, all Europe, all Christendom, are deeply interested and may be materially affected by the wisdom or indiscretion which shall mark the fulfilment of that stewardship.

The house of representatives was called upon, it appeared to me, to weigh well the responsibility of its lofty position, to look before and behind us, and to elevate itself to the contemplation of the great relation in which we stand to every part of the world. And it was required, by the highest of all human obligations, to abstain from the exhibition of inconsiderate and hazardous examples to those who are disposed to honor us, by following in our footsteps. With these views, (I repeat that I quarrel with no man for entertaining others,) I could not and did not, believe that it was my duty to bestow my suffrage on a gentleman who came recommended to my choice, by military qualifications chiefly, if not exclusively. For that exercise of my judgment, an accusation has been preferred by citizens of other states, against me, of violating my obligations to the district which I had the honor to represent. There I have been longest and best known, and whether I have or have not disregarded the wishes of those whom I represented, they must best know. If there be any who remain under such a delusion, let them go to those enlightened, liberal, and just constituents, by whose confidence and attachment I have been so highly distinguished. They will there learn that, by an unexampled unanimity, with general acclamation, the ratification of my vote has been pronounced in a voice most decisive, and that the imputation of the conspiracy against me have been rejected with contempt and indignation.

I am about, gentlemen, to leave you, to resume the duties of that arduous station to which I have been appointed. This is the last occasion I may have, for some time, if not forever, of addressing a Kentucky audience. In spite of all the consolation I endeavour to draw from the reflection that I shall probably again and again have the satisfaction of seeing you, and of finally depositing my earthly remains amongst you, there is an indescribable feeling of melancholy excited in my mind by the separation. The utmost exertion of reason and of hope is not sufficient to assure me that there is not some resemblance between my present situation and that lasting and awful separation to which we are all doomed. Whether my removal be temporary or not, however it may be separated by time or distance from you, whatever may be my fortune, I shall never cease to cherish the most grateful emotions for the many instances of affectionate confidence, and especially for the recent signal proofs of regard and esteem, which I have experienced in Kentucky. Although I have been greatly afflicted by the unhappy divisions which prevail here on a local subject, and although my opinion on the question which agitates us is well known, I have found no difference between the two great parties, in the zeal, cordiality, and enthusiasm, with which I have been every where received and entertained.

I pray you, gentlemen, to be the last repository of my grateful and hearty thanks for all these demonstrations of kindness and attachment; and to be assured that whatever party or power among us obtains the ascendancy, my constant and fervent prayers will be for the happiness, the honor, and the character, of our commonwealth.—And in conclusion allow me to offer a sentiment, connected with the most interesting part of it, for whose welfare I shall always feel great solicitude:

The completion of the canal at Louisville, and the consequent growth and prosperity of this commercial metropolis of Kentucky.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 17.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The following is the result of the election which took place in this county on Thursday last:

Congress.	
Willie P. Mangum,	1553
Josiah Crudup,	716
Senate.	
Dr. William Montgomery,	822
Michael Holt,	288
Commons.	
William M'Cauley,	1059
John Boon,	1015
James Mebane,	904
John Stockard,	649
James Barbee,	237
—— Borland,	26

John Scott, esq. was re-elected for the town without opposition,

The hon. Willie P. Mangum has been re-elected member of congress for this district, we understand by a majority of 56 votes; the official returns fom Wake and Person we have not yet seen.

The election in Guilford county resulted as follows:

Senate.	
Jonathan Parker,	602
Dr. David Worth,	534
Commons.	
Francis L. Simpson,	868
William Unthank,	773
Col. James Nullery,	736
William Adams,	586
William Armfield,	530
Stephen Hussey,	306

In Chatham county, the election resulted as follows:

Congress.—Long,	1245
Giles,	349
Senate.—Marsh,	462
Commons.—Brooks,	662
Underwood	661
Ramsay,	599
Goodwin,	525
Burnitt,	228
Hinton,	118

Major T. P. Andrews passed through this town a few days ago on his return to Washington, having finished the business of the important mission on which he had been sent by the president.

We learned from him, that previous to his departure from Milledgeville, he reinstated col. Crowell, the Indian agent, in the office from which he had been suspended, the evidence produced not sustaining any of the charges brought against him, but making his good conduct as agent apparent.

The report which Maj. A. will make to the president, immediately on arriving at Washington, will no doubt be a highly interesting and important document. It will probably furnish the most authentic and full statement of facts that has yet come before the public, in relation to the formation of the treaty, the execution of McIntosh, the situation, feelings, and deportment of the Indians, and the conduct of the U. S. Indian Agent, derived as well from his own observation as from the evidence of others. We hope it will not be withheld from the public till the meeting of congress, as its publication will put an end to much of the doubt and anxiety that now belong to the subject.

Fayetteville Obs.

The defence of Commodore Porter having been concluded on Saturday, it is probable the opinion of the court martial will be made up to day or to-morrow, and as soon as the proceedings and all the papers connected with them, can be prepared, will be submitted to the president of the United States for his decision. It cannot be expected that proceedings so voluminous can receive from the president, in a very short time, that deliberate and thorough examination, which is due to the subject; and we cannot, therefore, expect to learn immediately the court will pronounce on the accusations. Whatever that judgment nature of the judgment which the may be, it will we know, possess the merit of impartiality; and all who have witnessed the proceedings of the court, will give it the praise of patience and attention, during the protracted and tedious investigation which it has been required to make.

Nat. Int.

Altering Notes and Mail Robbery.—A man named Hinton McKenny, was taken up at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st inst. and carried before Duncan McRae and Jas. Seawell, Esquires, on suspicion of altering bank notes and robbing the mail between that place and Charleston, in which he has been employed for a short time past. In his pocket-book was found a number of figures carefully cut from treasury notes, as 5, V, 10, X, &c. The magistrate next directed a search of his person, when a few small notes, amounting to 6 or 7 dollars, were found in one of his shoes. Continuing the search, a bundle of bank notes amounting to 563 dollars, was found secreted in his clothes. He gave no satisfactory account of the manner of obtaining this money, and the Charleston mail having been robbed more than once lately, suspicion very naturally fixes on him as the robber.

Cuba.—We observe by the New Orleans papers, that intelligence has been recently received in that city, confirming the statement we some time ago published respecting the treaty between Spain and France, by which Cuba and Porto Rico were to be occupied by the latter. It would seem, according to some accounts, that this business is to be managed in such a way as not to give umbrage to Great Britain and the United States or the South American Republics; for although governor Vives is to be superseded, and a successor appointed entirely under French influence, the Spanish flag is still to wave on the castle, and the business of the custom-house to be conducted as if no alteration had taken place. It is supposed that the concentration of the large French fleet, which was lately off St. Domingo, has some reference to this arrangement. *N. Y. Evening Post.*

Mobbing.—The good city of Boston has lately been much disturbed by a mob, who quietly (that is uninterrupted by the police) proceeded on different nights, to demolish houses, destroy furniture, &c. belonging to the frail sisterhood, and had assembled on a third occasion to labor in their new vocation when the Mayor, aided by a number of citizens, stopped their career, and arrested twelve of the rioters. The city authorities issued an advertisement, offering a reward of 300 dollars, for the conviction of any person or persons guilty of being concerned.

Rioters.—The Philadelphia Gazette of the 2d instant, that on Monday afternoon, there was a severe conflict in that city among the emigrants lately arrived from Ireland, which raged for sometime with great violence on a wharf between Race and Vine streets, and in which it is said as many as one or two hundred were engaged, and the police officers, with the mayor at their head, had some difficulty in restoring order. A number of ringleaders had been taken into custody. These disputes originated in a difference of opinion among the emigrants respecting European politics. The Orangemen on board a vessel celebrated the battle of the Boyne, while on their passage to this country. This gave great dissatisfaction to the ribbandmen, and a battle ensued on ship-board, in which the latter, being the weaker party, were conquered.—Arrived in this country they found their number increased, and renewed the contest.

Ohio Canal.—The projected Miami Canal in Ohio, was commenced on the 21st ult. by breaking up the ground near Middleton. A great concourse of people attended on the occasion, and the event was celebrated by parades, a public dinner, &c. Governor Clinton and his suite were present, having been escorted thither from Cincinnati, by the Cincinnati hussars and guards. Governor Morrow and other officers of Ohio were present. After an address, prayer, &c. were finished, the two governors were conducted by the canal commissioners to the spot selected for the purpose, "where (says the account) each taking a spade, commenced simultaneously this great work of improvement." On the next morning five teams and a large number of hands were activley employed in carrying on the work.

A boat was discovered on Sunday morning tied to the wharf at the North Battery Blood was discovered on the wharf, and on the gunwale of the boat. A red flannel petticoat, a ruffle and one short sleve of a muslin frock were found in the boat. These articles are now in possession of the police. Any information that will designate to whom they belong, will be received there. *N. Y. Courier.*

The New York Commercial Advertiser says—"With the exception of maize, there is scarcely a green vegetable to be seen in the neighboring country; the pastures are literally scorched up. Vegetables in any quantity or variety, have almost disappeared from our markets."

Mexican Lands.—Captain Leftwitch of Russellville, Kentucky, in behalf of an association formed for that purpose, has obtained from the government of Mexico, a grant of land between 6 and 8 millions of acres, in the province of Texas; it consists of land ceded away by the United States in exchange for the Floridas, and lies along the borders of Louisiana. One of the conditions of the grant is, that a certain number of settlers shall be obtained, with an exemption from taxation for five years.

We have frequently turned the attention of our readers towards Florida, hitherto so inconsiderable a portion of our natural territory as to be scarce worthy of regard. At the time of its session it hardly contained fifteen thousand inhabitants—it now contains upwards of fifty thousand, and will, at the very next session of congress, apply for admission as a distinct and independent state. Thus does the work of civilization, law, liberty, and science, go on.

Baltimore Amer.

Emancipation.—In addition to the fact of the emancipation of 86 slaves by Mr. Minge, of Virginia, the Richmond Whig of Friday says that two instances of the triumph of philanthropy and patriotism, over the sordid selfishness of our nature, can be recited, equally as meritorious and splendid as that act of distinguished munificence. The Rev. Fletcher Andrew, an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, had received from the bounty of a dying relative, twenty slaves, at that time valued at $10,000; shortly after he attained the age of twenty-one years, although they constituted nearly the whole of his worldly property, this amiable and pious man, generously emancipated every one of them. And Mr. Charles Crenshaw, a farmer residing in the neighborhood of Richmond, has recently manumitted all the slaves he owned, amounting altogether to sixty.

Colonization.—In the course of a few remarks which we made in a late number, on the subject of colonizing the colored people of this country in Africa, we supposed that the annual sum of $24.000 might be easily collected for this object in the United States, if proper exertions were made by those who profess to be its friends.—Estimating the cost at 50 dollars for each emigrant, this sum would be sufficient to defray the expense of transporting nearly 500 persons. We stated, also, that the expense of transportation would be gradually diminished, as the facilities increased, and as the commerce of the African colony grew in importance. We were not then aware that this expense had already actually become trifling, compared with what it was three or four years since. The following statement exhibits the cost attending some of the principal expeditions that have been fitted out for the colony:—The Elizabeth, in which the first emigrants sailed to Africa, took supplies sufficient for several months, and the cost was about 60 dollars for each individual. Afterwards the Cyrus transported one hundred emigrants with provisions for more than sixty days, for 26 dollars each. The passengers in the Hunter, which sailed for Africa a few months ago, were taken out with supplies for sixty days, for a little less than 20 dollars to the individual! "When the African trade," says the Colonial Journal, "shall increase, and the colony be prepared to admit simultaneously a larger number, and have within itself the means of subsisting them, this last sum will probably suffer a reduction of at least one half, giving to every free man an opportunity of becoming a member of the colony for ten dollars. *Hollowell Adv.*

The Southern Advocate, published at Huntsville, Alab. gives the following as the substance and letter of a speech lately delivered at a public gathering by a candidate in that county:

GENTLEMEN—It seems how, as I am called upon to clear up some charges made against me touching my being a candidate for the general assembly in the next legislature. I am informed, it has been reported about, by my enemies, that I belong to a royal party, and that I am put up by a royal party. Now I say it an't so. I am no royal party, nor am I put up by them. And gentlemen I say, I am no bank party, I dont belong to the bank. It seems gentlemen, that the next legislature is to choose the judges, and as the candidates is called upon to give their opinions, I will tell you what I think about it. Now gentlemen, an't the people wise enough to choose the representatives, who chooses the judges? I say yes. Then if the people is wise enough to choose the representatives who chooses the judges, then the people is wise enough to choose the judges. And I am for having the judges chosen by the people. Because, gentleman, the people should have power over the judges. Suppose a judge should do me an injury? have I any redress? They say I can impeach him. But what good will that do? It is the hardest thing in the world to break a judge. It is true I might ruffle him a little, and he would then turn round and laugh at me. Dont that show that the people should choose the judges?—I am not for high salaries neither. The salaries are all too high. The president of the United States gets too much. He might afford to do all the business for a thousand dollars. And as to the salaries of the judges, gentlemen, I think they should bid for it, and them that bids lowest, take it.

Then, gentlemen, there is the usury law as it is called. But I say it is no law at all. It is *unconstitutionable*, and therefore it is only a decree. But, gentlemen, some has reported it about, that I am interested in the Huntsville bank, and that I own a hundred shares in it. Look at me gentlemen. Do I look as if I owned a hundred shares in the bank? No gentlemen, I dont put my money in that Sodom.

But, gentlemen, it is said that I live in Decatur county. Now if I am smart enough, living in Decatur county, to impose myself upon the people of this county and to be chosen one of their representatives, I think I must be a pretty smart fellow. These, gentleman, is all the charges that I have heard of, and I thank you for your attention.

What next!—We have heard of eggs, lying upon a slate in the sun, being roasted during the recent hot weather, and the fish in the Rhode Island ponds, and Pennsylvania rivers, being boiled fit for the table: but that is nothing in comparison with the effects of the heat at Herkimer. The American of that place states that in two gardens in that village, apples were plucked from the trees, last week, with one side of them *roasted by the sun*, almost to a pulp.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

DIED,

On the 7th instant, at the residence of Gen. R. R. Johnson, in Warren county, Winifred Marshall, wife of the General, and eldest daughter of the senior editor of the Raleigh Register, in the 38th year of her age—leaving seven children of very tender age, but most of them old enough to feel the pang of this inseparable privation. Our relative situation to the deceased, (say the editors of the Register) prevents us from dwelling on this mournful subject farther than to say, if to fulfil all the duties of life with examplary propriety, uniformly to display the kindest feelings in her domestic relations and to exhibit the most conciliating disposition towards all with whom she had intercourse, entitle her memory to a tender and lasting impression on the minds of her bereaved family and friends, then will she long be held in tender remembrance.

*** **The annual meeting of** the Orange County Bible Society, to give better opportunity for members from the country to attend, has been postponed until Monday next, and will take place at the Presbyterian Church in this place, at ten o'clock, A. M.

Aug. 16. 87—

*** **The Annual Meeting of** the Orange Sunday School Union will be held in the Presbyterian church in this place, on the first Monday of September, at two o'clock P. M. The members and friends of the society are requested to attend.

Aug. 16. 87—

Wardens of the Poor.

A Meeting of the Wardens of the Poor for Orange county, is requested on Wednesday of August court, at this place, to employ a Superintendant for the Poor House for the ensuing year; and those wishing to engage will hand in their proposals.

Aug. 16 86—

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

On Tuesday of next Court, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, a tract of land containing about two hundred acres; it is a part of the landed estate of the late Col. William Sheppard, generally known by the name of the Guilsom place; the cleared land is well enclosed, and in good order for cultivation. He will also offer for sale another tract of one hundred and twenty-five acres, nearly the whole of it woodland, lying within a mile and a half of Hillsborough. Persons who may be disposed to bid for either, are requested to attend at the Market House in Hillsborough on the day above specified, when and where the terms will be made known.

John Rogers.

Aug. 16. 87—

WANTED,

A STRONG, serviceable, well-broke Carriage Horse, for which cash will be given.

Inquire of the Printer.

Aug. 10. 86—

GOSPEL WORSHIP.

BY BERNARD BARTON.

How Glorious, O God! must thy temple have been,
On the day of its first dedication,
When the Cherubim's wings widely waving were seen
On high, o'er the ark's holy station;

When even the chosen of Levi, though skill'd
To minister standing before thee,
Retired from the cloud which the temple then fill'd,
And thy glory made Israel adore thee.

Though awfully grand was thy majesty then,
Yet the worship thy gospel discloses,
Less splendid in pomp to the vision of men,
Far surpasses the ritual of Moses.

And by whom was that ritual forever repeal'd?
But by HIM unto whom it was given
To enter the Oracle, where is reveal'd,
Not the cloud, but the brightness of heaven.

Who, having once enter'd, hath shown us the way,
O Lord, how to worship before thee,
Not with shadowy forms of that earlier day,
But in *spirit* and *truth* to adore thee.

This, this is the worship that Jesus made known,
When she of Samaria found him
By the patriarch's well, sitting weary, alone,
With the stillness of noon-tide around him.

How sublime, yet how simple the homage he taught
To her who inquired at the fountain,
If Jehovah at Solyma's shrine would be sought?
Or adored on Samaria's mountain?

Woman! believe me, the hour is near,
When HE, if ye rightly would hail him,
Will neither be worshipp'd exclusively here,
Nor yet at the altar of Salem.

For God is a Spirit! and they who aright
Would perform the pure worship he loveth,
In the heart's holy temple will seek with delight
That spirit the Father approveth.

And many that prophecy's truth can declare,
Whose bosoms have livingly known it;
Whom God had instructed to worship him there,
And convinced that his mercy will own it.

The temple that Solomon built to his name,
Now lives but in history's story;
Extinguish'd long since is its altar's bright flame,
And vanish'd each glimpse of its glory.

But the Christian, made wise by a wisdom divine,
Though all human fabrics may falter,
Still finds in his heart a far holier shrine,
Where the fire burns unquench'd on the altar!

MR. SPRAGUE'S ORATION.

Extracts from an Oration delivered in Boston on the 4th of July, by Charles Sprague, esq.

"Why, on this day, lingers along these sacred walls, the spirit-kindling anthem? Why on this day, waits the herald of God at the altar, to utter forth his holy prayer? Why, on this day, congregate here the wise, and the good, and the beautiful of the land?—Fathers! friends! it is the *sabbath day of freedom!* The race of the ransomed, with grateful hearts and exulting voices, have again come up, in the sunlight of peace, to the jubilee of their independence!

"The story of our country's sufferings, our country's triumphs, though often and eloquently told, is still a story that cannot tire, and must not be forgotten. You will listen to its recital, however unadorned; and I shall not fear, therefore, even from the place where your chosen ones have so long stood to delight and enlighten, I shall not fear to address you. Though I tell you no new thing, I speak of that, which can never fall coldly on your ears. You will listen, for you are the sons and daughters of the heroic men who lighted the beacon of 'rebellion,' and unfurled, by its blaze, the triumphant banner of liberty; your own blood will speak for me. A feeble few of that intrepid band are now among you, yet spared by the grave for your veneration; they will speak for me. Their sinking forms, their bleached locks, their honorable scars:—these will, indeed, speak for me. Undaunted men! how must their old hearts grow young with rapture, as they look round on the happiness of their own creation. Long may they remain, our glad and grateful gaze, to teach us all, that we may treasure all, of the hour of doubt and danger; and when their God shall summon them to a glorious rest, may they bear to their departed comrades the confirmation of their country's renown, and their children's felicity."

* * * * *

"Roll back the tide of the time; how powerfully to us applies the promise: "I will give thee the heathen for an inheritance." Not many generations ago, where you now sit, circled with all that exalts and embellishes civilized life, the rank thistle nodded in the wind, and the wild fox dug his hold unscared. He lived and loved another race of beings. Beneath the same sun that rolls over your heads, the Indian hunter pursued the panting deer; gazing on the same moon that smiles for you, the Indian lover wooed dusky mate. Here the wigwam blaze beamed on the tender and helpless, the council fire glared on the wise and daring. Now they dipped their noble limbs in your sedgy lakes, and now they paddled the light canoe along your rocky shores.—Here they warred; the echoing whoop, the bloody grapple, the defying death-song, all were here; and when the tiger strife was over, here curled the smoke of peace. Here, too, they worshipped; and from many a dark bosom went up a pure prayer to the Great Spirit. He had not written His laws for them on tables of stone, but He had traced them on the tables of their hearts. The poor child of nature knew not the God of revelation, but the God of the universe be acknowledged in every thing around. He beheld him in the star that sunk in beauty behind his lonely dwelling; in the sacred orb that flamed on him from his mid-day throne; in the flower that snapped in the morning breeze; in the lofty pine that defied a thousand whirlwinds; in the timid warbler, that never left its native grove; in the fearless eagle, whose untired pinion was wet in clouds; in the worm that crawled at his foot; and in his own matchless form, glowing with a spark of that light, to whose mysterious source he bent, in humble, though blind adoration.

"And all this has passed away.—Across the ocean came a pilgrim bark, bearing the seeds of life and death.—The former were sown for you, the latter sprang up in the path of the simple native. Two hundred years have changed the character of a great continent, and blotted for ever from its face a whole peculiar people. Art has usurped the bowers of nature, and the anointed children of education have been too powerful for the tribes of the ignorant. Here and there a stricken few remain, but how unlike their untamed, untameable progenitors! *The Indian*, of falcon glance and lion bearing, the theme of the touching ballad, the hero of the pathetic tale, is gone! and his degraded offspring crawl upon the soil where he walked in majesty, to remind us how miserable is man, when the foot of the conqueror is on his neck.

"As a race, they have wither'd from the land. Their arrows are broken, their springs are dried up, their cabins are in the dust. Their council fire has long since gone out on the shore, and their war cry is fast dying to the untrodden west. Slowly and sadly they clime the distant mountains, and read their doom in the sitting sun. They are shrinking before the mighty tide which is pressing them away; they must soon hear the roar of the last wave, which will settle over them forever.—Ages hence, the inquisitive whiteman as he stands by some growing city, will ponder on the structure of their disturbed remains, and wonder to what manner of person they belonged — They will live only in the songs and chronicles of their exterminators. Let these be faithful to their rude virtues as men, and pay due tribute to their unhappy fate as a people.

"To the pious, who, in this desert region built a city of refuge, little less than to the brave, who round that city reared an impregnable wall of safety, we owe the blessings of this day. To enjoy, and to perpetuate religious freedom, the sacred herald of civil liberty, they deserted their native land, where the foul spirit of persecution was up in its fury, and where mercy had long wept at the enormities perpetrated in the abused names of Jehovah and Jesus. "Resist unto blood!" blind zealots had found in the bible, and lamentably indeed did they fulfil the command. With "Thus saith the Lord," the engines of cruelty were set in motion, and many a martyr spirit, like the ascending prophet from Jordan's bank, escaped in fire to heaven.

"It was in this night of time, when the incubus of bigotry sat heavy on the human soul:—

When crown and crosier ruled a coward world,
And mental darkness o'er the nations curled;
When wrapt in sleep earth's torpid children lay,
Hugg'd their vile chains and dream'd their age away,
'Twas then by faith impell'd, by freedom fired,
By hope supported, and by God inspired,—
'Twas then the pilgrims left their fathers' graves,
To seek a home beyond the waste of waves;
And where it rose, all rough and wintry, here
They swell'd devotion's song, and dropp'd devotion's tear.

"Can we sufficiently admire the firmness of this little brotherhood, thus self-banished from their country? Unkind and cruel, it was true, but still *their country?* There they were born, and there, where the lamp of life was lighted, they had hope it would go out. There a father's hand had led them, a mother's smile had warmed them. There were the haunts of their boyish days, their kinsfolks, their friends, their recollections, their all. Yet all was left; even while their heartstrings bled at the parting, all was left; and a stormy sea, a savage waste, and a fearful destiny were encountered—for heaven and for you."

* * * * *

"Fear not party zeal, it is the salt of your existence. There are no parties under a despotism. There no man lingers round a ballot-box; no man drinks the poison of a *licentious press;* no man plots *treason* at a debating society; no man distracts his head about the *science* of government. All there, is a calm unruffled sea—even a *dead sea* of black and bitter waters. But we move upon a living stream, forever pure, forever rolling. Its mighty tide sometimes flows higher, and rushes faster than 'tis wont, and as it bounds, and foams, and dashes along, in sparkling violence, it now and then throws up its fleecy cloud; but this rises only to disappear, and as it fades away before the sun beams of intelligence and patriotism, you behold upon its bosom the rainbow signal of returning peace, arching up to declare that there is no danger.

"And now, it is no vain speech, to say, the eyes of the world have been long upon us. For nearly fifty years we have run the glorious race of empire. Friends have gazed in fear, and foes in scorn; but fear is lost in joy, and scorn is turning to wonder. The *great experiment* has succeeded. Mankind behold the spectacle of a land, whose crown is wisdom, and whose mitre is purity, whose heraldry is talent; a land, where public sentiment is supreme, and where every man may erect the pyramid of his own fair fame. They behold, they believe, and they will imitate. The day is coming, when thrones can no longer be supported by parchment rolls. It is not a leaf of writing, signed and sealed by *three* frail mortal men, that can for ever keep down suffering millions; these will rise! they will point to *another scroll;* to that of whose bold signers *our* THREE* remain; *our* THREE, whose "alliance" was, indeed, a "holy" one, for it met the approving smile of a holy God!

"Many must suffer defeat, and many must taste of death, but freedom's battle will yet be fought and won. As heaven unbinds the intellect of man, his own right arm will rescue his body. Liberty will yet walk abroad in the gardens of Europe. Her hand will pluck the grapes of the south, her eye will warm the snow-drifts of the north. The crescent will go down in blood, from the "bright clime of battle and of song," for which *he* died, that noble Briton, and warrior-bard, who raised his generous arm like Lafayette, who struck his golden lyre to Lafayette's great leader!

"And to this young land will belong the praise. The struggling nations point to our example, and in their own tongues repeat the cheering language of our sympathy.—Already, when a master-spirit towers among them, they call him *their* Washington.—Along the foot of the Andes, they breathe in gratitude the name of Clay;—by the ivy buried ruins of the Parthenon, they bless the eloquence of Webster!

"I would not, for I need not, use the language of inflation; but the decree has gone forth; and as sure as the blue arch of creation is in beauty above us, so sure will it span the mightiest dominion that ever shook the earth. Imagination cannot outstrip reality, when it contemplates our destinies as a people. Where nature slept in her solitary loveliness, villages, and cities, and states, have smiled into being. A gigantic nation has been born. Labor and art are adorning, and science is exalting, the land that religion sanctified, and liberty redeemed. From the shores to the mountains, from the regions of frost to the valleys of eternal spring, myriads of bold and understanding men are uniting to strengthen a government of thier own choice, and perpetuate the institutions of their own creation.

"The germ wafted over the ocean, has struck its deep root in the earth, and raised its high head to the clouds.

Man looked in scorn, but heaven beheld, and blessed
Its branchy glories, spreading o'er the west.
No summer gaude, the wonder of a day,
Born but to bloom, and then to fade away,
A giant oak, it lifts its lofty form,
Greens in the sun, and strengthens in the storm.
Long in its shade shall children's children come,
And welcome earth's poor wanderers to a home.
Long shall it live, and every blast defy,
Till time's last whirlwind sweeps the vaulted sky."

* John Adams, Charles Carroll, Thomas Jefferson—the surviving signers of the declaration of independence.

[From the Boston Medical Intelligencer.]

Dull times for Doctors.—This is the general complaint among physicians. There is no prevailing epidemic, and, what is better yet, there is no prospect of any. We have lately been on a tour through the country, and have taken particular pains to ascertain whether there is any thing like a prospect of any prevailing disease the present season; but there is none. Thus far, in town and country, there never has been a more general period of health in the United States, than since the commencement of 1823. The Faculty say it is distressingly healthy!

We beg, however, not to be understood that the work of death has been suspended. Oh! no—people are dying daily, as at former periods, of every sort of ill but venerable old age. Men will drink more than necessary, notwithstanding the destruction it makes with their constitutions, and women cannot be fashionable without being skewered up with whalebone. The business of quenching thirst makes shocking destruction in the world; still it is very ungenteel, not to conform to fashion—so some thousands of new drunkards are manufactured yearly who might otherwise be the first rate of useful citizens. A medical gentleman has been prophesying a great mortality, not long since, which will be exclusively confined to young ladies. The first approach of this alarming malady may be known by stertorious breathing, after the slightest exercise; sudden fainting fits at church; a pale face; and nothing at all like an appetite. The sanative measures to be adopted by those who may now be suffering from the like embarrassments, consists altogether in giving freedom to the respiratory organs; and this can only be done by wearing loose flowing dresses, at the same time their stomachers are used for heating a bath, by five o'clock in the morning.

How the times have changed within a few years! There is now nothing more pleasant, nor more in vogue, than to be in ill health—because it sounds well and makes people talk; so away they go to the springs, and put their ankles out of joint in waltzing, when, in fact, at home, it required a servant to draw their stockings on. Health and happiness have been at war ever since the revolution; if one is sick, why then there is leisure to enjoy friends, visit Saratoga, Niagara, Mount Holyoke, and forty other places. Red cheeks, a sound stomach, and industry, are poor recommendations in a wife—they are so masculine; and pray what is more vulgar, in any thing like a man, than to hear him positively declare, in the very face and eyes of well bred people, that he never had the dyspepsia, when it is all the go! In this age of refinement, if persons desire to *rise*, they must lie in bed; turn noon into midnight; sigh without pain; take advice and neither follow nor pay for it; take a footman; take a cold every time the wind blows east; take a jaunt and jam, somewhere, to wear time away; take a few compliments; take tea—and that is taking time by the forelock in eighteen and twenty-five.

It is all nonsense to talk about turning such people from their bad habits; they will just as soon submit to the operation of being turned inside out, as to live sober quiet lives. Dissipation keeps one busily employed, besides affording a vast deal of company; and who does or doesn't like to keep something going on, even if it goes *right wrong!*

NOTICE.

ALL persons who are in arrears for Post-Office accounts, will do well to call and pay them, and save costs, as no longer indulgence will be given.

☞ Those in arrears need not expect any farther credit for postage, until all arrearages are paid up.

R. L. Cook, *P. M.*

Aug. 1. 85—3w

PROPOSALS.

For publishing, weekly, in the town of Fayetteville,

A RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPER,

TO BE CALLED THE

North Carolina Telegraph,

CONDUCTED BY

REV. ROBERT H. MORRISON, A. M.

The importance of perodical publications has long been felt and acknowleged By them intelligence is diffused, error corrected, prejudice removed, vice restrained, and virtue cherished, to an extent worthy of regard. As men feel a deep interest in whatever relates to their political rights and temporal prosperity, vehicles of wordly news have, in all civilized countries, been sought with eagerness and supported with liberality.

But as the claims of Jehovah, the interests of the Soul, and the solemnities of Eternity, far surpass in magnitude all other things, it is reasonable to expect that religious publications would rise up, gaining patronage among men and exerting a beneficial influence in forming moral characters. Happily the present age is beginning to answer this expectation by a growing anxiety for religious knowledge, and a lovely display of benevolent enterprise. We live at a time when plans for public good are boldly conceived and fearlessly executed. To bless others is becoming the ambition of the highest and the recompense of the lowest. To stop the growth of human misery by stopping the march of human corruption, is now attempted in almost every land. To carry "far as the curse is found" the tidings of [illegible] and the means of purity, unites the strength of a thousand hands, and engages the prayers of ten thousand hearts.

These efforts are not without success. The cause of truth prospers. The kingdom of righteousness advances. The works of darkness give way, and unnumbered triumphs of the gospel promise the approach of better times. But the work is only begun. Millions of the human family are yet covered with darkness, guilt, and pollution. Thousands in our own country know nothing of the way of life.

To Christians the cry for help must be raised. They are the honored instruments by which Christ will set up his kingdom in the world. His standard they are privileged and required to follow, and to do so without dismay, and fight under it without defeat, they must act *in concert*. To secure this they must know their relative strength and movements. In a well-organized army there are watchmen to look out for danger, and messengers to report the acts of each division, and the success of every attempt; so, in the host of the Lord there must be heralds to bear tidings of what is doing, and sentinels to guard against hostile invasions. The army of Christ is not drawn up in one field of battle. It is scattered over the whole earth. Hence the necessity and usefulness of religious papers, by which Christians in every country may know what is effected, what remains to be done, and how to co-operate with each other in doing it. There is no other way in which to make known the wants of every section of the Church, and to insure concentrated and vigorous exertions among the friends of Zion. Accordingly, in all parts of the church, and among all denominations of Christians, such publications are rapidly multiplying and cheerfully supported.

North-Carolina, containing a population of more than six hundred thousand, and many flourishing churches, has *not one such paper*. Why this lamentable deficiency! No state in the union of equal importance and respectability but supports one or more.

The experiment is now to be made, whether the people of our state are willing to patronize such a publication. That they are richly able none will pretend to deny.

The editor of the TELEGRAPH will use every exertion to make it a faithful Journal of religious intelligence, and an impartial advocate of christian doctrine and vital piety. He will have before him a choice selection of the best papers and magazines in this country, and some of the ablest foreign journals, from which he hopes at all times to be able to present an interesting abstract of useful information. He will also be aided by original communications from some of the most distinguished gentleman in this state.

As learning and religion adorn and promote each other, and cannot be separated without mutilating both, the columns of the Telegraph will be filled in part with select literary pieces, designed to increase the knowledge and gratify the taste of all its readers. And as Christians owe many of their dearest privileges to the admirable constitution of our wise and happy government, and are deeply interested in its prosperity, a faithful detail of political events, domestic and foreign, will at all times be given.

Appropriate remarks on Agricultural Improvements and Domestic Economy will occasionally be inserted.

And "last, but not least," the improvement, dignity and usefulness of the Female Sex will find in the Telegraph a willing and sincere advocate.

The paper will be large, neatly printed, and with the best type. No advertisements will be admitted.

The first number be issued as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers is obtained.

☞ Price Three dollars a year or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if paid in advance.

Fayetteville, July 1, 1825.

*** *Subscriptions received at this office.*

Alexander Harrison & Co.

on Queen Street,

OFFER FOR SALE

Saddles, Bridles, Carriage and Gig Harness, Wagon Geer,

BOOTS, SHOES,

and every article in their line, for cash, or on a short credit; and will receive in payment Shoe Thread, Homespun, Grain, Plank or any kind of Produce.

Feb. 12, 1824. tf—

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed to the subscriber, and bearing date the 19th of April, 1824, I shall sell for cash, on Tuesday of August court, at the Market House in the town of Hillsborough,

Two Tracts of Land.

One adjoining the land of Henry Crutchfield and others, containing thirty-two acres more or less; the other lying on the south side of the above tract, adjoining the land of Ezra Durham, containing fifty acres more or less, and formerly the property of John Durham of Susanna.

Wm. Durham, jr.

July 10th, 1825. 83—4t